The Virginia Gazette.

And RICHMOND and MANCHESTER ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED (ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, AND CO. AT THE NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, OPPOSITE MR. BOWLER'S TAVERN; WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS PAPER, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. ARE THANKFULLY RECEIVED AND CAREFULLY INSERTED; AND PRINTING WORK IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, EXECUTED IN A NEAT AND CORRECT MANNER.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1793. [NUMB. 20 OF VOL. I.]

[The following letters from *La Fayette*, during the first days of his captivity, are worthy of being preserved. They are copied from the (London) *Star*, of the 16th April; where the authenticity of them is vouched for.]

NIVELLE, in the Netherlands,
Aug. 27th, 1792.

YOU must be much interested with my singular situation, and among the conjectures which your friendship formed respecting me, this certainly never could have found a place. I informed you that I would defend the constitutional throne with the same sincerity with which I combated the ancient system; and though the republican faction would have given me any terms to change my conduct, I never wished to have any communication with them. My conduct in the Assembly, by uniting against the villains a majority of two thirds, was about to strengthen the political machine a little, when the horrid crisis of the 10th of August overturned every thing. I found in the constitution, as well as in my own indignation, and the interest of my country, every possible reason for resisting that rebellion, contrary to all the principles and to all the laws. The department of Ardennes, in which I was, the municipality of Sedan, all the citizens of which are excellent, and a part of my troops, were the first means of resistance which I employed. Three commissioners of the Assembly, among whom was Kersaint, have been arrested, amidst the acclamations of all Sedan, and confined in the castle, from which they beheld the national guard and the troops renew, before the municipality, the civic oath to the nation, to the law, and to the king. A courier from M. Claviere, came to me with [illegible] had been erased—I sent him to prison. I no longer corresponded but with the directory of the Department of the Ardennes.

Until liberty shall be restored to the king, and to the national assembly, whom I consider as also in a state of captivity, I proposed to the other departments a coalition, and a kind of small congress, which should act in the name of the king, until the executive power should be restored to him, so that the suspension might be declared by a respectable majority of the kingdom to be a criminal act, to which France would not submit: but what can the most energetic efforts avail when terror reigns every where? The departments were slow in declaring themselves.—Besides, the administrators were expelled. Several faults of the court—faults, against which I myself often exclaimed, were exposed to view with success; and the capital gave an example of timidity which was too much followed. Dillon, with the whole left wing of my army, from Dunkirk to Maubeuge, yielded to the commissioners, and did not even send me the troops which I requested from him, and on whom I most depended. Luckner assisted in the sitting at Mentz, in which the suspension of the king was accepted by the municipal and administrative bodies, who were ready to die with fear, as well as their general. Behold then, all the civil surrounding authorities, and all the troops, except the main body of the army immediately with me, bend under the yoke! Several of my regiments had been seduced: and among others, I shall mention only one of the infernal manœuvres employed, which was to enlist in the country, and to send me as recruits the ablest disorganizers.

The artillery of suspension, decrees of accusation, and in short, every thing which could destroy confidence, was about to be buried against me, I had still some good regiments and a great number of officers. I wished to shut myself up in some strong place, and to erect there towards and against all, the constitutional standard; but it was represented to me, that being surrounded at the same time by the combined powers, and the power of the Jacobins, I should, by resisting, only shed to no purpose the blood of my friends, expose myself, and perhaps cause the king, his family, my own, as well as all the persons known to be attached to me, to be assassinated. During this time the commissioners, who were prisoners, requested me to grant them a conference, which, they said, would settle every thing. It was in my power, they said, (a la Columbe) to be the first man in the world. I readily believe, that by forgetting their crimes, by sacrificing the king, and by joining their party, I should have become to them a chief of great importance to be gained over; but as I was perfectly certain that their proposal would not be reconcileable to my conscience, I had refused even to see them. In this situation I could do nothing else than quit France, as my death would have been no service to it. It is from the 19th of August that I date my egira. I repaired to Bouillon, with Menubourg, Bureau de Puzy, and some other officers. We set out under pretence of reconnoitering, leaving my escort of Hussars on the road, I sent back all my Ordonances, (soldiers on duty whose business, it is to carry the General's written orders) to make those divisions of the army retire who were in danger, and to inform Luckner, my own General, and the Municipality of Sedan, of my departure.

In a word, instead of carrying off with me as I might, my officers and troops, I did not wish that the most scrupulous delicacy should have any thing to reproach itself with.

Having arrived near Rochfort, in the country of Liege, from which we expected to proceed to Holland and England, we were informed that there was there an Austrian post which we could easily avoid, but which we had no reason either to seek for, or to fly from. With a view only of avoiding all mistake and all uneasiness, Bureau de Puzy quitted us to make to the commanding officer a declaration similar to that which I now send you. We were invited to approach, and you will be as much surprized as I was, when you learn that we were there treated as prisoners of war. Being [illegible] dulfed to Namur, and [illegible] place, we are so closely confined, that I have a centinel at the door of my apartment, and am not answered to [illegible] which is at the bottom of the stair-case, we walk only in the court. This conduct towards us is as unjust as impolitic. You will readily perceive that it tends to alienate the Conventional party, that is to say, the grand majority of the nation, from all confidence in the court of Vienna, since it is very clear that we quitted our country for having defended royalty, at the same time as liberty. In short, whatever may happen to me, I shall always remain such as you have known me; but if justice and policy prevail over personal malice, I expect to repair soon to England, where I shall be happy to see you.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

Second letter of M. De La Fayette.

Arlon, Sept. 3.

"I am sensible how much your attention is engaged with my situation—I am well, this is all the satisfaction I can at present give to my friends.

"I wrote to you since the epoch—when the crimes of the tenth of August, the violence offered to all the constituted powers, the little support I found in the bold step of arresting the Commissioners of the Assembly, and lastly, the inutility of my death to the public cause, were so many successive reasons for determining me to quit France.

"Had the King been able to determine to quit Paris, as I proposed to him, after having taken measures for conducting him to Compeigne, he would have avoided great dangers and great misfortunes. But it is useless to recur to the past.

"I informed you how I resolved to quit France, in which I could no longer serve the cause of liberty, and in which I could neither compromise with guilt, nor bend under the despotism of the Jacobins.

"I informed you also how I reached Rochfort, where there was a post of Austrians whom I and my companions neither fought for nor avoided. You must read in the papers a declaration made by us, as well as a list of the companions of my journey: the manner in which we announced ourselves, left us no doubt respecting the right we had to pass freely. We were however conducted to Nivelle, and our confinement became closer every day. A part of the officers who had accompanied me, have at length been released; the rest ought to have been so. Since Menubourg, Alexander Lameth, Bureau de Puzy, and myself, were put into a carriage, under the escort of a major and three officers of infantry, with a detachment of hussars. At every place where we arrived, two centinels were posted at the door of our apartment, two at the bottom of the staircase, and two at the street door, besides those posted at the stables, and under the windows, so that we were in every respect treated not as prisoners of war, which was absurd, but as state prisoners, which is explained by the constitution of bayonets. We shall arrive to morrow at Luxembourg—this is all I know.

"It is strange enough to see La Rochefoucauld and Barnave under the rod of the Jacobins—I and my companons in the chains of the Austrians. The friends of liberty are proscribed on both sides: I am not therefore in my place, but in a prison; and I had rather suffer in the name of despotism, which I have combated, than in the name of the people, whose cause is dear to my heart, and whose name is at present profaned by villains.

"I wish that the Duke of Brunswick may march speedily to Paris, in order that honest men may escape the dagger of assassins, and quit France in safety. But I am filled with indignation at the cowardice with which both towns and troops surrender.

"I know well that the crimes of the 10th of August contribute greatly to this, but it is necessary that the French nation should have at the same time energy sufficient to punish them, and to defend itself from suffering enemies;—my countrymen have had neither the one nor the other.

"In short, though my present situation is disagreeable, it is not disgraceful for a friend of liberty, and it is not what it would have been at the head of an army, under the monstrous government which the Jacobins have substituted for the constitution.

"[illegible] will perhaps ask, what are they going to do with you at Luxembourg? I really do not know; but they will not make me an inconsistent in principles, nor pliant [illegible] in which I [illegible]."

(Signed) LA FAYETTE."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

TUESDAY April 9.

The Convention decreed that the provisional executive council should pursue measures for causing the soldiers of the Belgian army, who had abandoned their colours by the treachery of their generals, to join the army without delay, and for setting at liberty all the volunteers who had been arrested.

Guiton de Morveaux, in name of the committee of public safety, gave in a report on the place to which the individuals of the family of Bourbon ought to be conducted to be kept as hostages, and proposed that they should be detained at Vincennes, until the civil war, which now ravages different departments, shall be ended.

The Mountain thought that the city of Marseilles would be the most proper place for confining them; and others proposed Bourdeaux.—It was at length determined, by a majority, that they should be sent to Marseilles.

After this decision, the convention passed to the order of the day, on a proposal made for suspending general Biron, on account of his connexion with the house of Bourbon.

A debate took place on a plan proposed by the committee of finances, for prohibitng the exportation of specie; and the negociation of bills of exchange, and notes upon countries with which the republic is at war.

Canbon justified this measure; and maintained that the exportation of specie had discredited the Assignats, raised the price of provisions, and opened a door for brokerage, one of the greatest evils that can befal a state.

Another member said, that this plan would ruin agriculture, commerce, and industry; and particularly such French manufactures, as required to have their raw materials from abroad.

After a little debate, the convention passed the following decree:—

I. From the present date, the price of all bargains, contracts and purchases, made for the republic, shall be stipulated in fixed sums of assignats, without the insertion of any clause whatever for payment in specie.

II. The price of bargains already made for the republic, with a stipulation for payment in specie, shall also be paid in assignats, an indemnity being allowed proportioned to the said stipulation.

III. From the 15th inst. that part of the pay of the French troops, which according to the laws, was paid in specie, shall be paid in assignats, with the addition of one half more to make it equivalent to specie.

After hearing a report by the committee of agriculture, the convention decree,

I. Common property is that to the produce of which all the inhabitants of one or more communes, or of the section, have a common right.

II. A commune is a society of citizens, united by local relations, whether it forms a particular municipality, or a part of a municipality in such a manner, that if one municipality is composed of several different sections, and that each of them has separate common property, the inhabitants only of that section, which enjoys common property shall have a right to share in it.

A letter from the executive council, dated April 8, stated, that the city of Nantz, was not yet free from disturbance. The insurgents were still in considerable force on the left bank of the Loire. Being driven from the departments of La Vendee and of Deux-Sevres, they had collected at Machecourt their provisions, ammunition, and a formidable train of artillery; but gen. Labourdonnaye, who was at Nantz, and had concerted his operations with general Berruyer only waited for a reinforcement of troops to attack them on all sides.

A letter from Saint Prieux stated, that the conspirators Defillers, Dunbuat, and others, after escaping all pursuit, had perished on their passage to Jersey.

Petitioners from the section of Bon Conseil accused Gnadet, Vergniaud, Gensonnet, &c. as accomplices with Dumourier, and requested they might be punished.

A violent tumult ensued, and several members moved that the petitioners should be driven from the hall and sent to [illegible]ye. Others, among whom was Marat, insisted on the contrary, that they should be admitted to the honors of the sitting, which was granted; but [illegible] tions, and the conve[illegible] to the order of the day, as a law exists for punishing calumniators, should they fail in making out their charge.

A letter from the ci-devant prince de Conti stated, that as his health was much deranged, he could not be removed to Marseilles without danger; he requested therefore, that he might be allowed a place of safety.—The convention passed to the order of the day.

A secretary read a letter from Havre, stating that the city was on the point of becoming to all the horrors of famine. One small commune had only provisions to last fifteen days—referred to the committees of public aids.

A letter from general Lanoue was read, in which he denied that the Tyrolean captain had communicated to him at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 2d of February the facts which he had denounced at the bar of the convention. As a proof of this he stated, that he did not arrive at that place before the 18th of February.

A letter from Madame Bourbon-Orleans was read, requesting, that on account of her health she might be allowed some time to prepare for her departure to Marseilles.—The convention passed to the order of the day.

WEDNESDAY, April 10.

Business commenced with a discussion on the plan of a decree for granting unlimited powers to the commissioners sent to the armies; and notwithstanding a strong opposition which was made to it by several members, who saw in this measure a new species of despotism, the convention decreed:

I. The representatives of the people delegated to the armies are invested with unlimited powers for exercising the functions committed to them by the present decree. They may employ whatever number of agents they may think proper. The extraordinary expences which they shall authorize shall be paid from the public treasury, on statements being presented by them. Their decrees shall be provisionally executed, provided they transmit copies of them to the convention within twenty-four hours; or, if they require secrecy, to the committee of public safety.

II. They shall immediately pursue proper measures for discovering, arresting, and carrying before the revolutionary tribunal every agent, civil or military, and every other citizen who may have aided, advised, or favored the treachery of Dumourier, or any other treachery, and who may have endeavored to disorganize the army, and to ruin the republic.

Letter from the commissioners.

"Valenciennes, April 7, 1793.

"The whole army have deserted the standards of the traitor, and have come to range themselves under the standards of the republic, at the camp near Valenciennes, at Lisle, and at Donay. He has been followed only by his officers, the greater part of the hussars of Berchiny, and the third regiment of dragoons; but the latter begin to open their eyes, and desert in large bodies from Tournay. The soldiers have remained faithfully attached to their country; and there is no doubt but general Dumourier would have been punished by his army, had he not made a precipitate flight. General Neuille has become an Austrian. The treasury, after being taken and retaken arrived at three o'clock A. M. of the 6th at Valenciennes.—It consists only of 1,000000. Dumourier took good care to place the large military chest in the enemie's country before he attempted his grand project. Another part of the treasure has arrived at Douay, with some cavalry and infantry, who form in the place a numerous garrison." (Signed, &c.)

The minister at war per interim read a letter from Bouchotte, appointed Minister at war, and who had gone to Valenciennes to enquire into the state of that place, and of the army encamped under its walls containing his acceptance of the office conferred upon him.

A letter from general Dampiere stated his acceptance of the command of the army: he added that he had sent a trumpeter to the prince of Cobourg, with a letter, that the existing truce would not be violated by him, and that he expected the same fidelity on the part of the Austrian commander.

The following letter from a member of the convention was read:—

"A law exists which condemns to death whoever shall propose a chief, and yet Robespierre at the tribune proposed to you a regulator. A law exists which condemns to death whoever shall violate the national representation, and yet a plot was formed in the Jacobin club on the 27th of December and 10th of March last, for assassinating several deputies. I can no longer sit in an assembly in which the principles of all the laws are violated with impunity, and I request that the convention will accept of my resignation.

(Signed) "REBECQUI."

Robespierre attempted to speak, but the convention passed to the order of the day.

A secretary announced important dispatches from Calles, which were referred, without being read, to the committee of public safety.

The commissioners in the department of la Somme, when they received intelligence of Dumourier's treachery, had passed a decree in which they declare, that every person who should approve his conduct should be declared [illegible]. Albitte moved, that this decree should be approved by the convention—decreed.

The commissioners added an account of their conduct on the night between the 2d and 3d instant and the succeeding days. The enemy took possession of the camp at Maulde on the 8th. Clairfayt and Cobourg have considerable forces, which they appear to be dividing to attack Lisle and Valenciennes. Dampiere has taken all the necessary measures for defence.

The procurator Syndic of the department of Calvados informed the convention, that for several days a number of English vessels had threatned the coast and desired that means of defence might be furnished.

FRIDAY, April 12.

Buzot demanded, that the Appeal nominal should be proceeded on, for the election of four Members to repair to the Department de l'Orne, there to collect particulars respecting the motives of Philippe d'Orleans' journey to Seez. He next proposed, that the Convention should decree the examination of the members denounced by Robertspierre.

"I know," said Marat, "that wicked and criminal faction of Guadet, Vergniaud, Brissot, and Gensonne, aims at concealing its crimes under the veil of an imaginary conspiracy. The criminality of this faction, many of the members of which have, however, in my opinion, been led astray from their allegiance, is no longer a mystery, since Dumourier has removed every doubt on that head, by declaring in their favor. It is not for me to decide whether Philippe Egalite ought to be brought to trial, upon a charge of treason; but this I know of him, that he is a man without morals, without capacity, and without honor. Whether or not he is culpable, I leave to the wisdom of your researches.

"It is, however, no longer doubtful, that the younger Egalite, who has followed Dumourier, has been guilty of Leze Nation. I therefore demand that he may be declared no longer under the protection of the law, and that the decrees framed against his worthy master in treachery may be extended to him. I wish also to see whether you will really proscribe the family whom you to appearance pursue; and I demand against all the fugitive Capets the decree you have passed against Dumourier. As to the authors and abettors of the Faction of la Gironde, I wish to see them in possession of every possible means of freeing themselves from the stigma with which they are covered by the public opinion."

Here violent murmurs arose against the Speaker; and it was demanded that he should be called to order, and reprimanded. The Assembly now became very tumultuous, insomuch that the President put on his hat.

In the course of a few minutes, the tumult was appeased, and Lecontre Puyravaux, obtained a hearing. He combated the propositions of Marat which he found very impolitic, since they might induce the enemy to make reprisals, and cut off the four commissioners imprisoned at Tournay. He next insinuated, that certain persons would perhaps be very happy to see the ci-devant prisoners assassinated, to the end that their accomplices might not be come at.

Here Lecointre was interrupted by the cries of the mountain, several of the members on that side observing, that none but the friends of the Capets, and Statesmen, could entertain such a wish.

At these words, the tumult redoubled.—All the members on the right side, among whom Duperet was particularly noticeable, each with a sword came in his hand, the weapons drawn, hurried in a body towards the Mountain.

The President instantly put on his hat, and it was a considerable time before tranquility could be re-established.

Lecointre wished to resume his harangue, but was interrupted by Calon, who demanded that Dupert should be ordered to the prison de l'Abbaye, for having sword in hand, menaced some of the Deputies.

This motion gave rise to an agitation, which constantly seeming to draw towards a conclusion, and as constantly renewed, was of a very considerable duration.

Duperet at length ascended the Tribunal. "The favor," said he, "I have to ask of the Convention and the Tribunes, is a calm hearing—a favor that is not refused to the greatest criminals. If I am culpable, I am not the man who would wish to withdraw himself from the avenging arm of my Fellow legislators.

"For nineteen months, in the Legislative Assembly, did I combate against Despotism and the Feuillans.

"Since I have held a seat in this Convention, I have unceasingly striven against a band of miscreants, who have long sought the destruction of the common weal.

"In vain for the last two days has attempt's been made to come at a knowledge of the accomplices of Dumourier, Lecointre has for more than an hour endeavored to combat the proposition of Marat, but has not been able to obtain a hearing. In the interim, a part of this Assembly was excited by an emotion of indignation.—This impulse I followed; and whilst I was stationed in the centre of the Hall, I perceived a Mountaineer level a pistol at my [illegible] Ser[illegible] natural emotion, [illegible] impelled, if I may so express myself, by a fury, I drew my sword. But I had still another weapon—a pistol; and if I had merely made a thrust at one of my colleagues,, I would instantly have blown out my brains."

The Assembly at length put an end to this farcical contest, by proceeding to a nominal appeal on the nomination of commissioners to proceed to the department of de l'Orne.

In the sitting of the 11th instant the following address was presented in the name of the Section des Halles:—

"Citizens! We are come to speak truth to you; we trust you will not make it necessary for us to speak to you again. Hitherto our petitions he buried in those committees, where the guilty sit for the purpose of deceiving you with artful reports; when an honest man wishes to claim your attention, his voice is drowned.

"We come this day to present you with a petition from the 48 sections, which is expressive of the wishes of all France. Here us then for the last time. The nation is wearied; it is tired with beholding perfidious representatives; it wishes that the traitors should be given up to the sword of the law. Had you punished Dumourier when he permitted the Prussian despot to escape in the plains of champaigne.—Had you not protected the faction which seconded the projects of that traitor, you would not this day hear the people of Belgia and Liege, accusing the French with barbarity. Roland has been guilty of a thousand faults? yet he lives to concert new crimes. Look which way we will, traitors present themselves to our view. Our enemies are commanded by generals and officers named by Bournonville. The tribunes judge none guilty, but set them at liberty. Twenty times you have promised us a precise law against stock-jobbing, yet no law for that purpose is yet enacted. Are you then the protectors of monopolists; or do you hope that the people by the knowledge of their grievance will demand you a master! No! the people will perish if it must be so, under their miseries, but they will not perish without first seeing the destruction of all intrigues.

"You have sent into the departments the most patriotic commissioners, by which means we now perceive a corrupt majority deciding the fate of France. Unfortunate country! You wished to call forth those who could defend you, and have named those who live but to injure you!

"We demand, 1st. A decree of accusation against Roland. 2d. That the administration of the post-office be renewed. 3d. That all guilty deputies be decreed in a state of accusation, &c. Men of the mountain! It is to you we address ourselves: save the republic. If you imagine you have not force enough to accommplish the task we trust you with, have courage to tell us so, and we will undertake the care of our Savior."—[Applauses from the Mountain followed the reading of this address.]

Danton demanded that honornourable mention should be made of it. A tumult ensued. The President put on his hat: and Danton addressing himself to the Vally said, "You are all villains!"—applauses from the mountain and the Tribune.]

Petion said, that the address from the section des Halles tended to dissolve the Convention, and confide the safety of the Republic to a party, who breathed nothing but robbery and murder. Behold, cried he, how they inflame the people! ['Tis you who inflame them, exclaimed many voices.] Petion concluded by demanding, that the President and Secretary of the section des Halles be sent to the bar; that they should there declare the names of those who had signed the address, and in case they avow the signatures, that they be sent to the revolutionary tribune.

Danton—"It is incontestibly true that you have no right to expect more wisdom from the people than you yourselves shew. May not the people experience a patriotic delirium? Is not this tribune itself, become an amphitheatre for gladiators? Have I not been beset and threatened? Consider the nature of the passion which should agitate a great people during a revolution: *consider yourselves*, and pronounce. This is the species of argument I address to Petion, and which I have often before offered to the Convention. If you delibrate on the address of the section of la Halle, deliberate likewise on that of Marseilles. Recollect that the law should be the same, whether to protect or to punish.—Instead of amusing yourselves in the rectifying of political errors, labour for the constitution and the happiness of the people.

"I demand the previous question."

After a violent debate, Petion's motion was adopted.

Cambon from the committe of safety, proposed that Monge should be removed from his place, as the minister of marine, and that Dalbaret should be appointed to succeed him. Decreed unanimously.

The Assembly decreed, 1st, That, to the number of counter-revolutionary attempts, the provocation to the re-establishment of royalty should be added.

"That the executive power do forthwith give the necessary order, conformable to [illegible] of the 9th of the present month, that the criminal tribunal of the department of the North, should send, without delay, to Valenciennes, and to the other places in the jurisdiction to which they belong, to be there judged definitively, all the arrangements against those who sought the re-establishment of royalty, or were guilty of counter-revolutionary commotions, and to pronounce against them the punishments decided by the law!

The criminal tribunals of all the departments of the republic are equally charged to proceed and determine in the same manner.

Friday, April 12.—Evening.

On the proposition of Cambon, from the committee of public safety, the convention decreed, "that provocation to the re-establishment of royalty is another counter-revolutionary crime; and those found guilty of it shall suffer death. 2. That the same punishment shall be inflicted on every individual who shall vary the price of merchandise, because sold in assignats. 3. The exportation of gold or silver from the territory of France, besides the punishment now ordered by law, shall be further punished by a fine of not less than 2000 livres. 4. Every person who shall refuse to take assignats in payment shall be forced to it, and be subject to a fine to the amount of double the sum refused."

La Haye read a letter, by which it appeared, that on the 22d of March Egalite passed through Sex under the name of Fekamp, who is one of his stewards. He asked the landlord, at whose house he put up, whether Egalite was beloved in that Canton, and whether the people would like to see him king. From thence Egalite went to Alencon, and a few days after there was a violent insurrection at that place.

The convention decreed that four commissioners should be named, by nominal appeal, to go to Sex, and find out the tract of Egalite's journey; to take depositions, and bring the guilty before the revolutionary tribunal.

On the other hand it was announced that the rebels were masters of the islands of St. Gillis and Noirmontier; were in great force on the road leading to Nantes; and that a detachment of national infantry, destined to protect a convoy of provisions, had haulted in a town, in order to plunder it, when they were taken by the rebels, and made prisoners with their convoy.

In the sitting of the 13th, a letter was read in the national convention from gen. Custine, in which he complains very bitterly of the contradictory orders he has received, and of want of discipline in the French armies. He tells the convention that nothing can save the republic, but to place the whole executive power in the hands of one man; that if the convention will entrust *him* with that power, he will undertake to save the republic; if it will not, he desires to have his successor appointed. Differing from Dumourier, he observes, that should a king be proclaimed, he will instantly emigrate from the country.

LONDON, April 19.

The Duke of York has caused a Monument to be erected at Dort, to the memory of Lieutenant Western, who so gallantly perished in the defence of Williamstadt.

Large bodies of emigrants are daily embarking for Ostend, to serve in the army of the Prince de Conde, as well as in that of the Prince de Saxe Cobourg.

It is expected that Dunkirk will be attacked on the 20th inst. The Guards were to march to Nieuport and Furnes this day or to-morrow. It is said there are only 60 regular troops in Dunkirk.

The French are so completely blocked up at Dunkirk by our cruisers, that not a privateer or gun-boat has made its appearance in the channel for many days past.

The Municipality of Dunkirk is said to have prohibited all further intercourse between that port and Ostend. In this case, it will become difficult to procure the French Gazettes.

A privateer belonging to Guernsey has taken and sent into Falmouth a French ship, laden with indigo, valued at 40,000l.

A Liverpool privateer, belonging to Mr. Tarleton of that place, has taken and sent in a French West-Indiaman, valued at 32,000l.

The Irish smuggler, called the Morgan Ratler, which has been in the smuggling trade since she was launched, is converted into a privateer, armed, victualled, and furnished with a commission from the chamber of Vice-Admiralty at Brest.

Marquis Cornwallis was expected to leave Bengal in February last.

The French Gendarmerie, who were at Breda, are arrived at Lisle with their artillery, arms and baggage. The rest of the garrison, with that of Gertrudenburg, took a different route; but whether to join Dumouriea or not, is not yet known.

Blancheland, late Governor of St. Domingo, is now under trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

April 20. The intelligence which we communicated on Monday last, respecting Generals Miranda, Stingen, and Lanoue, we were hopeful would have proved unfounded. Subsequent advices, however, put it beyond doubt, that they had suffered on the scaffold. The same advices state, that Santerre, the Commandant General of Paris, had been [illegible] Chief of the French armies.

It is also confirmed, that Conde has surrendered to the Austrians.

Valenciennes is regularly invested.

On the 13th inst. Marat was arrested, in consequence of a decree of the National Convention, and committed to the prison of the Abbaye.

The Revenues arising from the twenty six English Bishopricks, are estimated at 92, 500l. per annum.—Those of the twenty two Irish, 74, 000l. so that 166,000l. sterling, goes anually to the maintenace of forty eight persons.

We mentioned some days ago, that Mr. Philips, Printer of the Liecester Herald, had been convicted at the Assizes there on an indictment for selling the Second Part of Paine's Rights of Man, his sentence is eighteen Months close imprisonment, without the sight of a friend!

Memorial presented on the fifth of this month, by the British and Imperial Ministers to the States General.

"*High and Mighty Lords,*

"It is known that towards the end of the month of September last year, his Britannic Majesty and your High Mightinesses gave, in concert, a solemn assurance, that in case the imminent danger which then threatened the lives of their most Christian Majesties and their families should be released, his malesty & your High Mightinesses would not fail to pursue the most efficacious measures to prevent the person who might render themselves guilty of so atrocious a crime, from finding any asylum in your respective states. This event, which was with horror foreseen, has taken place; and the divine vengeance seems not to have been tardy. Some of these detestable regicides are now in such a situation, that they can be subjected to the sword of the law. The rest are still in the midst of a people whom they have plunged into an abyss of evils, and for whom Famine, Anarchy, and Civil War, are about to prepare new calamities. In short, every thing that we see happen, induces us to consider as not far distant the end of these wretches, whose madness and atrocities have filled with terror and indignation all those who respect the principles of religion, morality and humanity.

"The undersigned, therefore, submit to the enlightened judgment and wisdom of your High Mightinesses, whether it would not be proper to employ all the means in your power to prohibit from entering your States in Europe, or your colonies, all those members of the self-titled National Convention, or of the pretended Executive Council,

who have directly or indirectly, participated in the same crime; and, if they should be discovered and arrested, to deliver them up to justice, that they may serve as a lesson and example to mankind.

"Done at the Hague, this 5th of April, 1793.

(Signed) "AUCKLAND.
"LOUIS C. STAHRENBERG.

ST. JOHN's (Antigua) May 7.

The sloop Favorite, Wm. Hastie, master, arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar, which place she left on the 10th of April. Captain Hastie reports as follows:

That a 50 gun ship and 2 forties, with the 32d regiment and a battalion of the train of artillery on board, sailed with him, bound to Barbadoes—and that he spoke the Woolwich, one of the 40's, on the 14th of that month, about lat. 30. 00. long. 17.

That 16 ships of the Spanish line passed the Rock of Gibraltar, bound to Carthagena, to join those that were there, and that the whole were to join Lord Hood, who was expected at Gibraltar, with 25 sail of the line.

That France had declared war against Portugal and all the eastern powers, and that when he left Gibraltar there were laying at that place a Portuguese ship of the line, 6 frigates, 2 brigs and a cutter.

That Gen. Ohara had arrived there with a 50 gun ship, a sloop of war, and 2 brigs; that a prodigious number of prizes from America, Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Domingo, had been carried in there; and that in the beginning of March there were only 7 sail of French line of battle ships laying at Brest.

That a French store-ship, carrying 6 18 pounders, and 40 troops on board, had been taken by the scout sloop of war, and carried into Malaga, after an engagement of 6 hours. She was laden with stores for the French fleet,

May 23. Admiral Gardner, with a part of his fleet, are gone to Barbadoes to wait the arrival of the troops from the different islands, intended for the attack of Martinico: Commodore Thomson is now cruizing off that island.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman at St. Martins to his friend in this town, dated the 21st inst. which gives an account that on Saturday night last, a party from the Dutch quarter, surprized them, and took the fort without the least accident happening on either side, and that the Dutch colors are now flying all over that island.

PORTSLAND, May 25.

Mr. Willis,

YOU are requested to publish the following, and to desire the printers throughout the United States, to publish it also, that the world may know there are men who can be guilty of cruelties which would make even a savage to shudder ——You will be kind enough, likewise, to request the officer of the customs at Norfolk, in Virginia, to cause the name of the captain of the ship Industry, and where he belongs to be published.

I, China Smith, master of the schooner Columbus, of the port of Wiscasset, burden 60 tons, on a passage from Virginia, to Boston, was on the the night of the 9th of April last about half past ten o'clock run down by a ship, which I suppose to be the above mentioned. I was then in lat. 37 30. long. 72 30. the wind S. S. E. blowing fresh a rough sea, and very dark. [illegible] N. E. and we were going [illegible] ven knots. At this time [illegible] were upon the quarter d[illegible] ward, when I espied a sh[illegible] for us, head to and not a[illegible] I ordered my helm hard [illegible] instantly obeyed; but the [illegible] by the time my vessel felt [illegible] helm and began to come t[illegible] boarded me; by which I re[illegible] lowing damages, viz. I lost my [illegible] b; sprung my foremast to splin[illegible] my foresail from top to bottom; [illegible] my stem down to the water, and stove it o[illegible] of the woodings; stove my larboard bow, fr[illegible] the stem to the fore chains; and started off the wales & timbers of the starboard bow: started all the deck planks forward: hooked one anchor, and towed out half the cable, which parted, and left the anchor fast to the ship. No person spoke on board the ship, nor did they heave about, or alter her course till she disappeared. It was twenty days before I made the land; and I was in the most distressed situation imaginable.—He himself says that he supposes our vessel sunk: Notwithstanding which he, with more than savage barbarity, kept on and did not even heave about to endeavour to save us.

Wiscasset, May 21, 1793.

COLUMBIA (S. C.)

On Monday last came on [illegible] Circuit Court, under the [illegible] United States, in this town, [illegible] erson and judge Bee, the im[illegible] William Higginson, surviving co-partner of Greenwood and Higginson, late merchants in London, against William Greenwood surviving co-partner of Legare and Greenwood, of Charleston, and George Crofts and Co. of George-Town, merchants. It was by a bill on the equity side of the Court. Mr. Read and Mr. Pringle were counsel for the complainants; Mr. Edward Rutledge and General Pinckey for the defendants.

It appeared, by the pleadings and the evidence, that in 1771, the defendants wrote to the complainants to supply them with goods, &c. and agree to allow the usual commission on the purchases, and five per cent. interest; that the accounts of the complainants should be settled and balanced every year, and interest charged on the several invoices after a certain period from their respective dates; and, if not paid at the end of each year, should be added to the principal, and draw interest also at five per cent.

This appeared to be according to the custom of merchants engaged in that trade at the same time. The dealings between the parties were continued for several years, and the accounts of the complainants were stated according to the agreement, and sent over to the defendants, until the 21st of December, 1777, which they acknowledged to have received and to be just.

Mr. William Greenwood, one of the defendants, and the only surviving co partner of both the companies in America, was put in the confiscation list in South-Carolina and his property sequestered for the use of the state in 1784.—He afterwards went to England, and the complainant there applied to him to acknowledge a stated account against Legare and Greenwood, which was made up to 31st December, 1783, to the amount of about 34,000l. in which compound interest was charged for the whole time. He desired this might be signed and acknowledged, for the purpose of recovering it of the commissioners of confiscated property in South-Carolina, which the defendant signed accordingly; but, in his answer to the bill he avers that he was under arrest, and signed it without examination. There was some evidence to this point.

Judge Bee did not think it amounted to a legal duress; yet, as the account was signed and acknowledged for the purpose and with the views mentioned in the answer of the defendant, it ought not to bind him; and, particularly, that it ought not to bind the executors and representatives of deceased partners, being done long after their deaths, and of course after the termination of the co-partnership. The accounts against the firm of Crofts and Co. amounting to about fifteen thousand pounds were never signed.

The cause was argued with great ability, learning and eloquence on both sides.

The complainants contended that they were entitled, by virtue of the contract, and the trade, to have the principal and interest on their debt during the whole time, and interest on the accumulation each year. Many [illegible] from the law were produced in support of their claim, and the treaty of peace was particularly insisted on.

The defendant contended that no compound interest ought to be allowed after the mutual dealings of the parties had ceased; and that no interest ought to be paid during the war. As all communication was prohibited by the Sovereign power of each nation, it was unlawful, and indeed impossible to make remittances: That the complainant being an alien enemy, had no power to sue, and had no demand during the war: That his claim was forfeited by the laws of nations; and that the treaty of peace only restored to him the right he had at the commencement of the war: That the word debts in the treaty did not include interest of course; and that in treaties where interest is intended it is always mentioned.—[illegible] al extracts from treaties were read in [illegible] of this.] That the act of a sovereign state is the act of every individual composes it; and that the complainant did, in fact, hinder the defendant [illegible] m making payment, and therefore he ould not have interest, which is damages for etaining the debt; besides, that in a great ational calamity, where the defendants could eceive no profits, no interest ought in equity to accrue. This appeared to have been he law in Ireland, and ought to be so here, &c.

The Judges delivered their separate opinions with great clearness and precision.

Judge Bee was of opinion that the complainant should recover interest, according to contract, till 1777, on both debts; that the interest should then cease till November 1782, the time of signing the provisional articles of the treaty of peace, and should then commence according to the contract till paid.

Judge Paterson was of opinion that the compound interest should be paid on both debts during the time the parties had mutual dealings, to wit, on the 16,000l. till 1777, due from George Crofts and Co. and then to draw simple interest at 5 per cent. till paid, that being the time the dealings ceased; and that the 24,000l. draw compound interest till December 1783, the time the dealings with Legare and Greenwood ceased, from which time it should draw simple interest at 5 per cent. till paid. He was of opinion, that the treaty of peace restored the complainants to all the rights they would have had if no war had been: and that the interest was a necessary consequence of the debt, and was intended by the treaty of peace.

The court being divided, no final decree was made.

We are sorry it is not in our power to give a more full and accurate account of this case, as the arguments of the counsel, and the opinions of the judges, would afford much entertainment and instruction to the gentlemen of the law.

The trial was not over until Thursday morning.

RICHMOND, *June* 20.

In the name of the French Republic.

George Henry-Victor Collot, Major General of the armies of the French Republic, Governor General of the island of Guadaloupe and its dependencies.

The national Convention having decreed what follows:

Art. I. Every port of the French Colonies are opened for the vessels of the United States of America.

Art. II. Every produce exported or imported by American vessels, shall not pay going out or coming in, in the colonies or in France, but the same duties laid on those which French vessels take in.

Art. III. The executiv council is authorized to pursue every convenient measure, that the states, with whom the republic is at war with, should not reap the advantages granted to a friendly power.

Art. IV. The executive council is directed to enter into negociation with the United Congress of America, to obtain in favour of French traders, a reduction of duties, such as granted by the present regulation to American traders, that it may link together the ties of acknowledgment which unite the two nations.

We by virtue of the powers delegated to us do order every corporation of justice, municipalities and tribunals to give due execution to the above mentioned articles to have them transcibed on their records, read, published and pasted up as it may be necessary.

Given at Basse Terre, the 26th of April, 1793. (Signed) VICTOR COLLOT.

By the Citizen Governor.

Signed, HENRY.

The famous Baron Trenck is said to be now a Jacobin at Paris. [*London Paper.*]

On Tuesday evening was married at Shirley, Governor LEE, to the amiable and accomplished Miss ANN CARTER, daughter of CHARLES CARTER, Esq—An event which promises the most auspicious fortune to the wedded pair, and which must give the highest satisfaction to their numerous and respectable relatives.

Was the present hour fixed to peace,
Not a voice would be heard interruptive
Of the happy repose which Virginia's favorite
[illegible]
Should cruel fate in the present crisis
Otherwise command, a different
Destiny awaits, and must invoke him.

BY LAST NIGHT's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

The ship Fidelity arrived here yesterday from New Orleans in 19 days---saw no armed vessel during the passage; therefore, if this was the Spanish ship alluded to in the report of yesterday, respecting a capture made by the Frigate l'Ambuscade, it must have been premature. It has also been reported that the l'Ambuscade was chaced by a 28 gun frigate; and some will have it, that she mistook this Spanish ship for a frigate, and ran away from her. But whoever will be at the trouble of comparing notes, will not easily credit an idea of the l'Ambuscade flying from a Merchant man with only two guns on board. It is more reasonable to take the New-York account of the business. The Printers there say, that the frigate saw a two decker ship of war, but they mentioned nothing of a Spanish prize being taken,

The probability is, that the whole report originated from some persons who had seen the Spanish ship Fidelity, off the Delaware Capes, and supposed she must consequently, have become a prize to the frigate. The fact however is, that the Fidelity never saw the frigate, but has arrived here with a snug cargo of indigo, cotton, tobacco, peltry, &c. and is owned, as we are informed, by Frenchmen, who have made an establishment at N. Orleans, some of whom have arrived in the ship.

There are likewise, a few passengers from N. Orleans who were, some years since settlers at Fort Pitt and went down the Mississippi to see N. Orleans. These are intelligent farmers, who have taken this circuitous journey for information, and are now on their way back to Fort-Pitt.

There is a brig with passengers from N. Orleans in the river, and expected up this day.

The brig Betsey, Captain Byrd, from St. Marks, and last from Savannah, in 9 days, brings further accounts of the incursions of the Indians into the state of Georgia, and that the militia were all on severe duty. General Jackson with his usual spirit and patriotism, had marched out with a strong party to repel the savages. In the interim, the people of Savannah were so much alarmed as to perform strict military duty, day and night, because reports ran, that the Indians were within sixty miles of Savannah.

By passengers arrived yesterday from cape Francois, in the brig Hiram, we learn that on the 24th of last month and two days following, a violent earthquake was experienced in that town which had done considerable damage to the houses. The fountain in the Place d'Armes, a solid fabric was by its violence thrown down and destroyed. When the brig sailed, the 25th, the weather portended further mischief.

A gentleman who left New-York on Monday morning last, gives us the following account of a recent transaction in that city. a small vessel had been within a few weeks fitted out in the port of New-York, said to be intended on a trip to Charleston, and not till within a few hours of her sailing did she assume the appearance of a privateer. On Saturday evening, between the hours of 9 and 10 she took in her guns and ammunition. The mayor being informed of the circumstance, communicated it to the governor, when they both with laudable zeal, and accompanied by some officers of the peace, pursued the vessel, which had set sail, overtook her and brought her back. Our informant saw her under a guard, as he crossed the north river.

Extract of a letter from New York, June 11.

The Embuscade arrived here yesterday and saluted the city with 15 guns, which was returned from the battery. She was chaced in by two English ships of 40 and 50 guns, who, I hear, are determined to cruize off the coasts till she goes out again.

"Several scuffles have taken place in this city between the English and French sailors."

NEW-YORK, June 11.

On one hand we have sceptical readers who believe nothing; on the other hand we have readers that believe every thing—that both of these classes may have the advantage of all we know, we shall indulge them and state honestly and fairly what we know about the matter; after every investigation, and even going on board the frigate, the information we could procure was, that on her cruize from the capes of Delaware, she fell in with a large vessel, upon which she bore down; they hove their top-sails back, hauled up their courses, and waited for the Embuscade to come up, but finding her to be a two decker, and carrying two tier guns, the Embuscade thought it prudent to bear away; upon which the ship gave chace, and the French frigate out sailing her, made the best of her way to the Hook.—On sunday night she again saw a large vessel, which she supposed to be the same. In her way here she took the brig Catharine, of Halifax, from Jamaica bound to Philadelphia, laden with pimento and ginger: The Embuscade anchored in the North river yesterday about noon, saluted the city with 15 guns, which was returned from the battery.

PETERSBURG, June 18.

A considerable number of counterfeit dollars, and doubleloons, have been lately circulating in this town and neighbourhood.

☞ *Advertisements omitted this day, will appear in our next.*

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE subscriber is now opening a fresh assortment of choice DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. which he means to vend on the most moderate terms for CASH, at his shop in the town of *Manchester*, opposite to *Johnson's* warehouse, and next door below Messrs. *John & Joseph Michaux's*, lately occupied by Mr. *Barber*—and hopes for the patronage of his Friends in particular, as well as the Public in general. He will always endeavour to merit their favors by his assiduity and attention to business, as also in procuring fresh supplies from the best hands and latest importations from time to time. He likewise wishes to improve himself in the practice of physic and surgery, which he has studied for seven or eight years past.

WILLIAM WRAY.

Manchester, June 18, 1793.

Pursuant to a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, WILL BE SOLD *at* PUBLIC AUCTION, *to the highest bidder, for* READY MONEY, *in the city of* Williamsburg, *on* Monday *the* 22*th day of* August *next*,

THE HOUSES in the said city, lately occupied by *John Carter*, deceased, and NINE LOTS OF LAND adjoining thereto.——Also ONE LOT or TENEMENT on the main street, adjoining the *Raleigh* tavern, now in the occupation of Mr. *James Davis*, merchant.

PHILIP MOODY, *Serjeant of the city of Williamsburg.*

June 11, 1793.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A BRASS KETTLE,

that will hold from twenty to thirty gallons, for which a generous price will be given.—Enquire of the Printers.

June 18, 1793.

From a PHILADELPHIA PAPER.

PROBATIONARY ODES:

By *Jonathan Pindar*, Esq. a couſin of *Peter's*; and candidate for the poſt of Poet-Laureat.

[PUBLISHED BY DESIRE.]

O D E I.

To all the *great folks* in a lump:

The humble petition of Jonathan; containing after the manner of *other candidates* for honors and offices, many fair promiſes, which peradventure may never be fulfilled.

Conſedêre duces, et vulgi ſtante corondâ
Surgit ad hos JONATHAN. Ovid.

SO pleaſe your Worſhips, Honors, LORDSHIPS, GRACES!
I, JONATHAN to PETER PINDAR couſin,
Hearing that you poſſeſs a mint of places
Have come to aſk for leſs than half a dozen.

I aſk not that to ſerve me you ſhould quit
Your lofty ſtations or turn out your friends:
No—I've more conſcience! and at once admit
Your duty's to conſult on means and ends.*
Theſe ends once anſwer'd—and the means obtain'd,
To JONATHAN's petition lend an ear;
Nor think his young ambition overſtrain'd,
Head of Department ſhould his claim appear.

Heads of Departments, we have ſeen, can jump
At once into the myſteries of their art:
Not RICHMOND's Duke † excels great K—x the plump
Not LAW ‡ H———n would teach his part.

I aſk *not dollars*; though in truth a few
Would gingle ſweetly in a poet's purſe:
And ſince t' *encourage arts* § belongs to you,
A penſion would not make the thing the worſe.

I aſk not ſuch a patronage as brings
To *brother heads* an *influence* far and wide;
Commiſſions, loans, douceurs, jobbs, pretty things,
Bank-notes, directorſhips, and *offices* beſide.

Let others, *patron*—me, your *client* be.
I have abundant zeal, and long to ſhew it;
To celebrate your praiſes make me free
And dub me here, at once, your *Laureat Poet*.

I'll puff you to the clouds!—and by the pigs,
Whilſt there its brighteſt arch the rainbow ſpreads,
Comets ſhall lend their tails to make you wigs,
And powder'd ſunbeams glitter on your heads.

I'll ſwear to all the world—you never dipp'd
In *Speculator's* kennel your poor hands;
That not a ſoul of you e'er dealt in ſcript:
To prove my words *your broker* ready ſtands.

I'll ſay—that bank-directors ¶ though you are,
No private intereſt ever ſways your vote:
That you are choſen, *juſt to ſee all fair*,
And who ſhall *win* or *loſe*, care not a groat.

I'll ſwear—the *nation's debt's a bleſſing vaſt* **
Which far and wide its genial influence ſheds,
From whence *pactolian ſhowers* deſcend ſo faſt
On theirs—*id eſt*—the ſpeculators heads.

That to increaſe this bleſſing, and entail ††
To future times its influence benign,
New loans from *foreign nations* cannot fail,
Whilſt *ſtanding armies* clinch the *grand deſign*.

That *taxes* are *no burthens*—to the RICH;
That—they alone to labour *drive* the POOR;
The lazy rogues would neither plough, nor ditch
Unleſs *to keep the ſheriff from the door*.

I'll ſwear—your honors are not like the *boy*,
Who kill'd his gooſe, which *golden* eggs did lay:
Your gooſe you've no intention to deſtroy;
Content to *ſqueeze out* half a dozen a day.

* *The practice of both branches of the legiſlature, to refer every ſubject to the head of a department before they act on it themſelves.*

† *Formerly maſter general of the ordinance, and famous for his fortifications for the defence of England againſt invaſions.*

‡ *Author of the ſouth ſea and Miſſiſippi ſcheme in England and France.*

§ *It is contended by the Secretary of the Treaſury, in his report on manufactures, that whilſt the "general welfare" is the object, the public money may be applied, and of courſe the people taxed to raiſe it, for every poſſible object, which in the diſcretion of Congreſs may be deemed conducive to the end.*

¶ *It is the prevailing opinion in Philadelphia, that the office of Bank-Director, turned to the beſt account, is worth 5000l. per annum.*

** *In the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury upon manufactures, as well as in that upon the ſubject of the public debt, he contends, it is a happy thing for the country that they are indebted, ſince it adds ſo much to the national wealth.*

†† *The irredeemable quality of the debt.*

I'll ſwear--in *treaties* you ne'er had a thought
To give up *gratis* all right of pre-emption:
Or that you had an *agent on the ſpot*,
To *purchaſe for yourſelves*, I will not mention.

I'll ſay—that you're well read, and *well expound*.
Much better than VATTELL!—the law of nations;
That no new fangled doctrines have you found
To *fritter* STATES away to *Corporations*. ‡‡

I'll ſwear—they owe their charters to *your grants:*
And if beyond their proper bounds you catch 'm,
The means to bring them back you will not want,
But inſtant, with a *quo-warranto* match 'm.

Theſe things, and many more—you'll not diſown,
Prove I can *flatter* in a *proper* way.
Suppoſe me now a *ſpeculator* grown,
Hear what to little ATLAS I could ſay.

‡‡ *Said to be inſiſted on in the arguments of Mr. Chief Juſtice Jay and Judge Wilſon in their deciſion, making ſtates amenable to the judgements of a federal court!*

TREASURY, 15th June, 1793.

AS a change in the rates of certain foreign Coins will take place from and after the firſt day of the next month, it is judged proper that the following extract from the Act of Aſſembly, and the Act of Congreſs for regulating foreign Coins ſhould be made public.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Extract from the Act of the General Aſſembly, entitled, "An Act concerning Coin, and for other purpoſes"—paſſed 19th December, 1792.

"BE *it enacted by the General Aſſembly*, That from and after the firſt day of January, 1793, the gold and ſilver coin herein after mentioned ſhall be current in this commonwealth, and ſhall be a legal tender in payment of all debts and contracts between individuals, and in payment of all public dues and taxes, at the rates following, until it ſhall be otherwiſe regulated and directed by the Congreſs of the United States; that is to ſay: The gold coin of France, Spain, Portugal, and England, at the rate of five ſhillings and four-pence the pennyweight, or of a dollar for twenty-ſeven grains; the gold coin of Germany at the rate of four ſhillings and ten-pence the pennyweight, or a dollar for twenty-nine grains and eight tenths of a grain; Spaniſh milled dollars at the rate of ſix ſhillings for one hundred cents; and other ſilver coin uncut, in like proportion. Cut ſilver coin ſhall be receivable at the treaſury of this commonwealth for all public dues and taxes, at the rate of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, or one dollar and eleven cents, the ounce."

"An Act regulating Foreign Coins, and for other purpoſes"—paſſed in Congreſs 9th February, 1793.

"Sect. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, that from and after the firſt day of July next, foreign gold and ſilver coins ſhall paſs current as money within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands, at the ſeveral and reſpective rates following, and not otherwiſe, viz. The gold coins of Great-Britain and Portugal, of their preſent ſtandard, at the rate of one hundren cents for every twenty-ſeven grains of the actual weight thereof. The gold coins of France, Spain and the dominions of Spain, of their preſent ſtandard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-ſeven grains and two fifths of a grain, of the actual weight thereof. Spaniſh milled dollars, at the rate of one hundred cents for each dollar, the actual weight whereof ſhall not be leſs than ſeventeen penny weights and ſeven grains; and in proportion for the parts of a dollar. Crowns of France, at the rate of one hundred and ten cents, for each crown, the actual weight whereof, ſhall not be leſs than eighteen penny weights and ſeventeen grains, and in proportion for the parts of a crown. But no foreign coin that may have been, or ſhall be iſſued ſubſequent to the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, ſhall be a tender, as aforeſaid, until ſamples thereof ſhall have been found, by aſſay, at the mint of the United States, to be conformable to the reſpective ſtandards required, and proclamation thereof ſhall have been made by the Preſident of the United States.

"Sect. 2. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That at the expiration of three years next enſuing the time when the coinage of gold and ſilver, agreeably to the act, intituled, "An act eſtabliſhing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," ſhall commence at the mint of the United States, (which time ſhall be announced by the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States) all foreign gold coins, and all foreign ſilver coins, except Spaniſh milled dollars and parts of ſuch dollars, ſhall ceaſe to be a legal tender, as aforeſaid.

"Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all foreign gold and ſilver coins, (except Spaniſh milled dollars and parts of ſuch dollars) which ſhall be received in payment for monies due to the United States, after the ſaid time, when the coining of gold and ſilver coins ſhall begin at the mint of the United States, ſhall, previouſly to their being iſſued in circulation, be coined anew, in conformity to the act, intituled, "An act eſtabliſhing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

"Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the firſt day of July next, the fifty fifth ſection of the act, intituled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties impoſed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States," which aſcertains the rates at which foreign gold and ſilver coins ſhall be received for the duties and fees to be collected in virtue of the ſaid act, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.

"Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the aſſay, provided to be made by the act, intituled, "An act eſtabliſhing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," ſhall commence in the manner as by the ſaid act is preſcribed, on the ſecond Monday of February, annually, any thing in the ſaid act, to the contrary notwithſtanding."

☞ By the above act of Congreſs, the gold coins of England and Portugal are to paſs at the ſame rates as now, that is 5/4 the pennyweight, or 27 grains to the dollar: but it will require, after the 1ſt day of July, 27 grains and two fifths of a grain of gold of the coins of France and Spain and the dominions of Spain to equal the dollar.

HENRICO, TO WIT:

RICHARD ADAMS, Gentleman, one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Henrico, to all Sheriffs, Mayors, Baiſſiffs, Conſtables, and Headboroughs within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

WHEREAS complaint is this day made unto me, upon the oath of *William Roſe*, keeper of the ſaid connty jail, that LEMUEL WASHBURN, a ſoldier in Captain *John Heth*'s company in the United States ſervice, who was lately committed to the jail of the ſaid county by the Sheriff thereof, upon two *alias capias*, one at the ſuit of *Daniel M'Laughlin, & Co.* of *Point of Fork*, damages 20l. the other at the ſuit of *Sackville King, & Co.* of *Lynchburg*, of a plea of *treſpaſs on the caſe*, damages 100l. did, on the 7th day of this inſtant, *June*, make an aſſault upon one of the turn-keys of the ſaid priſon, and forcibly eſcape from the ſaid jail, and is now going at large.—Theſe are, therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, to require you, and every of you, in your reſpective counties, towns, and precincts, to make diligent ſearch by way of hue and cry, for the ſaid *Lemuel Waſhburn*, and him having found, to ſeize and re take, and ſafely convey or cauſe him to be ſafely conveyed to the jail of the county where he ſhall be re-taken, there to be kept until he ſhall be diſcharged by due courſe of law.——Given under my hand and ſeal, this 8th day of June, 1793, in the 17th year of the Commonwealth.

RICHARD ADAMS, L. S.

HAVING in a former advertiſement announced to the Public, that the houſe of Meſſrs. DONALD & BURTON, of *London*, had ſtopped payment, at a time when I was uninformed of the exact of that ſtoppage, or what the conſequ of it might be;—The principal obje that advertiſement being to prevent alar much as poſſible to the holders of the b which, as Agent of the Houſe, I had dra and indorſed, and which, by its having ſto ped payment, would return proteſted.

I HAVE now the pleaſure to inform the Public, that no ſtatute of bankruptcy has been taken out againſt the Houſe; that they are allowed by the Creditors to wind up their affairs, and ſtill to carry on buſineſs in their own names, and for their own benefit; that conſignments of tobacco, &c. will be received as formerly, and that my agency has never been revoked—The Debtors to the Houſe will therefore excuſe me, for earneſtly preſſing them to diſcharge their reſpective balances (the ſituation of the affairs of the Houſe requiring immediate aid) and for giving this public notice, that if they do not, in a ſhort time, ſuits will be brought againſt them indiſcriminately.

JAMES BROWN.

N. B. MEANING ſtill to continue my agency for the Houſe of *Donald & Burton*, and alſo, as formerly mentioned, to negociate buſineſs in my own name, and for my own account, thoſe who may think proper to addreſs me in either of theſe characters, will be pleaſed to take notice, that my ſignature to every tranſaction hereafter, will be ſo made as to diſtinguiſh in what capacity each reſpective negociation is tranſacted, and conſequently the extent of the reſponſibility of *Donald & Burton*, and of the ſubſcriber.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, June 11, 1793.

I WANT a ſmart, active WHITE BOY as an APPRENTICE, on terms which will be advantageous to him.

HENRY BANKS.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of CRICHTON AND STEWART, expiring this date, they mutually agree to diſcontinue the buſineſs; the former intending to leave this ſtate ſhortly.

HUGH STEWART

Having purchaſed the Stock on hand, conſiſting of a variety of FALL and SPRING GOODS, will in future continue the buſineſs on his own account.——We earneſtly entreat thoſe indebted to ſaid concern, either by bond, note, or open account, to make ſpeedy proviſion for diſcharging their reſpective balances to the ſaid STEWART, who is authoriſed to grant diſcharges; and thoſe who are Creditors, will pleaſe bring forward their claims to him for adjuſtment.

DAVID CRICHTON.
HUGH STEWART.

Manchester, June 1ſt, 1793. (tf)

IN conſequence of the above diſſolution, I beg leave to inform the Friends of ſaid Houſe, and the Public, that I expect an ASSORTMENT in the Fall, in the choice and diſpoſal of which every exertion will be made to form an object for Cuſtomers.

HUGH STEWART.

Manchester, June 1ſt, 1793.

AST, BINGHAM, & CO.

BEG leave to inform the Public in general, That they arrived from Europe and have for ſale by Wholeſale and Retail, at their Store on the Main ſtreet, oppoſite Col. Robert Gamble's ſtore, and the ſtreet leading from Mayo's bridge, a general aſſortment of HARDWARE, EARTHENWARE, HOSIERY, SADDLERY, &c.—In a few months they expect an aſſortment of Cloths, Stuffs, Cottons, Silks, Umbrellas, Hats, Modes, Artificial Flowers, Looking-Glaſſes, Window, Tumbler and Wine-Glaſſes, and many other articles of Britiſh, French, German and other Manufactures.

Alſo in the ſame Houſe, TWO LARGE CONVENIENT ROOMS TO LET.

N. B. They have alſo ſame aſſortment at *Norfolk* and *Peterſburg*.

Richmond, May 29, 1793. (tf 14)

I ONCE more call on the CREDITORS of the late Col. TURNER SOUTHALL, deceaſed, as well thoſe indebted on open accounts, as on bonds, to be ſpeedy in payment, as the circumſtances of the eſtate require an immediate adjuſtment of the ſame, (*the legatees being deſirous to obtain their apportions*) and therefore no indulgence need be expected.——Thoſe who have claims, are deſired to bring them in properly atteſted, as the eſtate will be given up next Fall, after which period I ſhall not think myſelf bound to anſwer any claim whatever

STEPHEN SOUTHALL,
Acting Executor

Richmond, June 4, 1793. [4]

FOR SALE,

At one-half its value in CASH *or* PRODUCE,

FIVE THOUSAND ACRES of firſt qualified *LAND* in the ſtate of *Kentucky*, on the waters of *Kentucky* and *Licking* rivers—the title of which will be warranted by indiſputable ſecurity.

CHAPMAN AUSTIN.

Hanover, May 20, 1793. (12tf)

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ollars Reward.

ABSCONDED on Saturday laſt, LEWIS, a bright mulatto boy, about ſixteen years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſtout made, his hair inclinable to grow long; had on when he went a-ded overalls, and a ſhort coat He was late the property of Mr. , of *King & Queen* county, of whom I rchaſed him in 1789, and it is likely he has gone thence, where he has a mo-ther.—LEWIS can ſhave and comb tolerably well, and knows partly the duties of an houſe ſervant. He may endeavour to paſs as free. I will give the above reward to any perſon who will apprehend and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, in *Richmond*; or a ſatisfactory reward for him to be lodged in any jail within this commonwealth, and all reaſonable expences paid.

ED: B. LACY.

Richmond, Monday, the 10th of June, 1793.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber on Thurſday night, the 17th inſt. a likely grey HORSE, about 9 or 10 years old, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high; he trots gallops brand as I can recollect.—Any perſon who will bring me the ſaid Horſe or ſecure him ſo that I may get him, will be paid the above reward, by (6)

RICHARD WATKINS,

Richmond, (*Rocket's Mill*) June 2, 1793.